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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

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THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & Muslins, Lisconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Rich Dye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gents' Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barege and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Fleece lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pegging and Tailoring, Violin and Guitar Strings, Pocket Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, Plain and fancy, plain and fancy Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Post Folios, German and English Almanacs, Gen'ls Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses' Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861, among which the ladies will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

and well-made shoes and Gaiter Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to visit the Store and see fashionable Shoes at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will fail to call about Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's shoe up to the largest extra size woman's and man's shoe.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Cups, Pitchers, Mugs and Bowls, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, Castors, Candlesticks, Lamps, Tea Trays, Waiters, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Sad Irons, Spiders, Ovens, Skillets, Pots, Kettles, Wash Pots, Wash Boilers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c., &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meat Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Mail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Landanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common hard Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of Leather, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL BE AT MARKET FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as

GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their albums will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialties, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39::tf

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39::tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

Slavery in the Early Days of Massachusetts.

D. Appleton & Co. have published a volume entitled "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts," by George H. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, and Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Contributors to the History of Slavery in Massachusetts will always be acceptable to the American student. The part played by that state in forming public opinion on subjects connected with our recent struggle, gives singular interest to her early connection with human bondage. An investigation that

adopted Abolition views, and became their propagandist, is worthy of the attention of our most philosophical writers.

Mr. Moore has undertaken that task so far as the early history of Massachusetts is concerned, and gives us the result of his labors in a handsome octavo of two hundred and fifty pages. Skillfully arranged and pleasantly written, it will add greatly to his present fame as an historian, and we doubt not will find very numerous readers—in Massachusetts, many critics.

Mr. Everett taught us to believe that Massachusetts was always anti slavery. He maintained that her opinions on that point had never changed. He affirmed that the South and the North had once coincided in their views, and that whatever modification had taken place had been in the South, which had become more pro-slavery, because of her growing interest in the production of cotton. But Massachusetts had always been true to her pristine faith.

Mr. Moore's volume has a very different story to tell. It destroys a very delightful New England delusion. Massachusetts has always carried herself with such prudish dignity in the family of states, her younger sisters have hitherto so unhesitatingly accepted her assertions of her exemplary virtues and spotless character, that we doubt not they will enjoy with us to hear Mr. Moore's disclosures of her doings years ago, and giggle among themselves at the pretty pranks she played when she was a girl.

Slavery began in Massachusetts with the enslaving of captured Indians in the Pequod war. Through fear of their escape and consequent revenge, many of them were exported to Bermuda, the worthy Puritans finding that traffic very profitable. Governor Winthrop mentions that through the Lord's great mercy, a number of them had been taken, of whom the males were sent to Bermuda, and the females distributed through the Bay towns, to be used as domestic servants. There is something very amusing in the coolness of these proceedings. Captain Stoughton (page 7), who assisted in the work of exterminating the Pequods, after his arrival in the enemy's country, wrote to the Governor of Massachusetts (Winthrop) as follows: "By this pinnace you shall receive forty-eight or fifty women and children; concerning which there is one, I formerly mentioned, that is the fairest and largest that I saw among them, to whom I have given a coat to clothe her. It is my desire to have her for a servant, if it may stand with your good liking, else not. There is a little squaw that Steward Culacut desireth, to whom he hath given a coat. Lieutenant Davenport also desireth one to wit: a small one, that hath three marks upon her stomach. (Here the good Puritan captain gives a drawing he had taken of the marks.) He desireth her, if it will stand with your liking. Sassamon, the Indian, desireth a young little squaw, which I know not."

The expatriation of the Indians led to the commencement of the slave trade. A vessel, the *Desire*, of 120 tons, one of the first built in the colony (1636) was used for that purpose. The thing was not done in secret or indirectly, but by the authorities. Thus we find in a letter to the Governor: "Mr. Endicott and myself salute you in the Lord Jesus. We have heard of a division of women and children in the Bay, and would therefore be glad of a share, viz: a young woman or girl, and a boy if you think good. I write to you for some boys for Bermuda."

The Salem slave ship *Desire* brought negroes in exchange for Indians, from the West Indies. Downing, in a letter to his brother in law, Governor Winthrop (1645), writes: "A war with the Narragansetts is very considerable to this population, for I doubt whether it be not sin in us, having power in our hands, to suffer them to maintain the worship of the Devil, which their pow-wows often do. *Secondly*—If upon a just war the Lord should deliver them into our hands, we might easily have men, women and children enough to exchange for Moors, which will be more gainful pillage to us than we conceive, for I do not see how we can thrive until we get a stock of slaves sufficient to do all our business, for our children's children will hardly see this great continent filled with people, so that our servants will still desire freedom to plant for themselves, and not stay but for very great wages. And I suppose you know very well how we shall maintain twenty Moors cheaper than one English servant. The ships that shall bring Moors may come home laden with salt, which may bear most of the charge, if not all of it."

But the colonists were not content with transportation, they tried their hands at slave breeding. Mr. Moore gives (page 8) an amusing but unsuccessful instance of the kind in the case of Mr. Maverick's negress. We must refer the reader who is inquisitive on this interesting topic to the book for particulars.

By [illegible] Massachusetts slaves were not permitted to be abroad after nine o'clock at night; they were prohibited from improper intercourse or contracting marriage with whites. Their increase having been found undesirable, were looked upon with disfavor. It did not reimburse the [illegible]. Little

[illegible] might carry negroes to be slaves. They were constantly advertised in the Boston newspapers for sale. "Just arrived and for sale, a prime lot of negro boys and girls." It was quite a recommendation if one had had the small pox; the fact was duly put forth in the advertisement. Boston sometimes did things about which she has had a good deal to say in the way of denunciation of those who more recently have copied her example, by separating negro families at the auction block. "A likely negro woman about nineteen years of age, and a child of about six months, to be sold together or apart." Ah! Boston, Boston! "*or apart*"—and the mother only nineteen years old. These advertisements continued to appear in the newspapers until after the Declaration of Independence. Remonstrances against such atrocities then began to arise, in view of the fact that the colonists were at that moment contending with the mother country for their own freedom.

The same arguments were used in behalf of negro slavery in the seventeenth century that we have been familiar with in the middle of the nineteenth. Judge Sewall, writing 1700 enumerates them as the four following:

First—Blackamoors are the posterity of Cham, and therefore are under the curse of slavery.

Second—The niggers are brought out of a Pagan country into places where the Gospel is preached.

Third—The Africans have wars with one another, and our ships bring lawful captives taken in those wars.

Fourth—Abraham had servants bought with his own money, and born in his house.

Thus sustained, the slave trade long continued in Massachusetts. Mr. Moore gives (page 66) a copy of the instructions of a mercantile firm to the captain of one of their slave ships, in 1785, directing him to make the best of his way to the coast of Africa, and invest his cargo in slaves. They show him how to proceed in a critical inspection of the negroes before paying for them; and what he must do for the preservation of the health of his cargo, since on that the profits of the voyage will depend. They sagaciously observe, that all other risks, but the death of the slaves, the underwriters are accountable for. Of the factors on the coast he must beware, lest they cheat him, since like the Israelites of old, they do whatever is right in their own eyes. His compensation, among other things, is to be four slaves out of every hundred, and four at the place of sale. They wish to have as particular information as can be obtained, as to the prospect of selling a load of New England rum, and conclude their letter by committing him and his ship to the goodness of the Almighty Disposer of all events.

The prohibition of the slave trade was at length effected in Massachusetts in 1788. It was enacted that no citizen of the Commonwealth, or other person residing in the same, shall import, transport, buy or sell any of the inhabitants of Africa as slaves or servants for a term of years, on penalty of fifty pounds for every person so imported, and two hundred pounds for every vessel fitted out or employed in the trade. All insurance on such vessel to be void. That there were Massachusetts slave ships at that time at sea is obvious, for this act expressly excepts them.

Much interest has been felt of late years to know when and under what circumstances slavery ceased to exist in Massachusetts. The fact that Daniel Webster had not been able a few years before his death to determine this question satisfactorily, is pretty good evidence that it was doubtful. In 1836 Chief Justice Shaw made an interesting statement on this point. How or by what act practically slavery was abolished in Massachusetts, whether by the adoption of the opinion in Somerset's case as a declaration and modification of the common law, or by the Declaration of Independence, or by the Constitution of 1780, it is not now very easy to determine, and it is rather a matter of curiosity than utility, it being agreed on all hands, that if not abolished before, it was so by the Declaration of Rights.

Mr. Moore, in conclusion, on this point, remarks: "The reader of these notes cannot fail to notice the strong resemblance in the mode of the extinction of slavery in Massachusetts and that of villenage in England. Of the latter, Lord Mansfield said, in 1785, that 'villains in gross may in point of law, subsist at this day, but the change of manners and customs has abolished them in point of fact.' If the parallel may be continued, it could be said with equal justice, that slavery having never been formally prohibited by legislation

in Massachusetts, continued to subsist in point of law until the year 1866, when the grand Constitutional Amendment terminated it forever throughout the limits of the Central States."

The reader will find Mr. Moore's "Notes" full of lucidly arranged information, much of it now published for the first time and not a small part derived from sources of difficult access. Its style is clear, earnest and powerful; the author's industry and ability admirable; his book has a vivacity and picturesqueness that will secure for it general attention.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

WHAT IS THE CONVENTION DOING?—It is very natural to suppose that the people look to the State Convention for relief, if possible, from the financial troubles and difficulties under which they are suffering; and the question "what is the Convention doing," seems to be the all-absorbing topic among our friends, just now. We published last week, and shall continue to present our readers with the most important proceedings of this body, so that they may form some idea of the progress of events.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from Raleigh, and from its tenor, are inclined to indulge the hope that at least an effort will be made to do something to relieve and encourage the people. The letter says:

"There seems to be a very general desire in the Convention, that it may do something to give us a currency, and a committee has been appointed to report the best mode of furnishing it. I. G. Lash Esq., is on that committee.

There is also a resolution before the Convention, asking for the appointment of a committee of eleven to make out a report of the character of the State debt, created since May 20, 1861, and show what was in aid of the rebellion, and what not in aid of it." Hope a committee may be appointed, of the right stripe.

The appointment of a committee to visit Washington, to ascertain what is in the way of our being restored to our rights in the Union, and to remove, if possible, any obstacle in the way, is under consideration.

We see but little use of any such committee; the Radicals are determined not to admit Southern members of Congress until they have succeeded in accomplishing their designs in amendments to the Constitution.

A few days since, the United States Senate, in unanimously striking out the disfranchising section of the Reconstruction Committee's report, seemed to exhibit some return of good feeling towards the Southern States, and the more sanguine entertained some hopes of a speedy settlement of the vexed question. So much importance did the radicals attach to the disfranchising clause, that Mr. Stephens declared he would not give the snap of his finger for the remaining part of the bill.

But, alas! in the midst of fond anticipations, a caucus substitute for the odious 3d section was taken up and passed in the Senate by a strict party vote. Here is the substitute:

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State who have previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

We think, with the National Intelligencer, that it were "better for the ship of State to 'lie to' under closely reefed canvass until winds and storms, and even the great ground swell itself shall subside, when the mariner may take his reckoning and guide his course for the haven of well assured security. But if, in the tumultuous political passions that now rage, the ship must pursue her career upon a dark and tempest-tossed sea, let not there be false lights to lure it upon the sunken reef or upon an iron-bound coast."

Every attempt to modify the proscriptiveness of the above measure was voted down, with a determination worthy of a better cause. The exertions of Senators Doolittle, Saulsbury, and others, availed nothing, and the substitute passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 10.

Thus nearly all the prominent men of the South are disqualified, to wit:

All who have been Governors, State executive officials, Senators and Assemblymen, with their officers; Judges, Magistrates, Sheriffs and their deputies; Clerks of Courts; Constables, District Attorneys, Commissioners of all kinds; Assessors, Collectors, and perhaps militia officers.—In short, all men who have enjoyed the confidence of their constituency, during the war, are proscribed, and, no matter how loyal they may now be, we are required to

"Hate all, curse all, show charity to none."

Our people would hardly disgrace themselves in proscribing men of mature experience and integrity, simply to please the radical reconstruction junta or any of their vindictive backers. The National Intelligencer closes an editorial upon this subject, as follows:

"To do this would set father against son, relative against relative, neighbor against neighbor, friend against friend. No! No! The exactions of the Congressional junto in the Senate degrade and shame human nature itself."

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.—The plain matter-of-fact report of Gen. Stoneman, relative to the late Memphis riots, fell like a wet blanket upon the expectations of the revolutionary faction in Congress. Their expectation and intention was and is, if possible, to throw all the blame of this disturbance upon white men. Hence, when the report fastens the origin of these riots, first upon the negroes themselves, next upon the Irish policemen and *Yankee negro haters*, and exonerates the paroled Confederates and all loyal citizens from any participation in these disturbances, these envenomed jacobins bitterly denounce and deny the truth of the report.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Court Week.

June term of Forsyth County Court was in session this week. Nothing of interest transpired. Although this was the usual time for candidates to announce themselves, none came forward.

We believe it is the determination of the Conservatives to hold a Convention for the purpose of bringing out candidates for the next Legislature, which course, we think, will commend itself as wise and proper, and the means of preserving the organization of the Conservative party.

The Convention will be held at an early day, and we hope our Stokes friends will take that interest in the movement which the occasion demands. Efforts, no doubt, will be made in certain quarters, to create a division among the true Conservatives, of which all good and true men should beware. Forewarned, forearmed.

☞ The Salem Vigilant Fire Company will meet at the engine-house to-morrow, (Saturday) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ACCIDENTS.—During the week, C. L. Banner, Esq., while on his way home from court, was thrown from his mule, but, happily, not seriously injured.

A white boy, living with Mr. Joseph Miller, by some means was run over by a wagon, laden with hay, near town, breaking his leg, and otherwise slightly injuring him.

New Advertisements.

John D. Bodenhamer—Plantation for sale.
John D. Siewers—Buggy for sale.
List of Letters.

Cholera Raging at Quarantine.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Dr. Bissell reports the mortality to be alarming among the cholera patients at quarantine. The disease is of a very virulent type. Some die in a very few hours after being seized.

The ship *Eugene*, just arrived from Hamburg, reports 20 deaths on the passage, and 11 died on the steamship *Herman* from Bremen.

The Convention.

FRIDAY, June 1.—Mr. Jones, of Davidson, presented a petition from citizens of Davidson concerning offences committed during the war.

Mr. Dockery, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution inquiring into the expediency of selling the Western North Carolina railroad, reported an ordinance authorizing the sale of said road.

Mr. Jones, of Davidson, introduced a resolution to carry into effect an ordinance of October, 1865, to pay the just debts of the state, which was referred to a committee whose duty it shall be to inquire what debts are just, and report to the convention.

Mr. B. F. Moore introduced an ordinance to repeal an act requiring persons of color to give bond in procuring marriage license, which was debated, and laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, introduced an ordinance providing for the better government of the Insane Asylum. [Provides for the election, by the legislature, of a superintendent and fifteen directors, who shall hold their office for the term of six years.]

Mr. Wright, from the committee to whom was referred the ordinance providing for the payment of the judges of the courts of oyer and terminer; also, the ordinance extending the time to sheriffs for the collection of taxes, reported them back to the convention, and recommended that they do not pass.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the amendment of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, to the constitution, was taken up, and after a discussion of an hour and a half, was adopted. The remainder of the session was taken up in the consideration of the Bill of Rights, and the question of constitutional amendments, will, it is thought, occupy the attention of the convention for several days.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford reported from the finance committee a resolution to pay the commissioners appointed to prepare the freedman's code.

Mr. Moore, from the constitutional committee, reported back the ordinance creating the office of Lieutenant Governor, recommending that its provision be substantially incorporated in the constitution.

Mr. Buxton accepted the substitute reported from the committee.

Mr. Satterthwaite, a resolution allowing compensation to principal clerk of Convention.

Mr. McKay, moved to recommit the ordinance to pay certain Provisional Judges, to the finance committee. Agreed to.

CALENDAR.

An ordinance concerning the debts of the State hereafter to be contracted and revenue levied. Postponed.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, of Moore, the resolutions "declaring what has been done and appointing a committee to enquire what is necessary to be done," were taken up and read a second time.

Mr. McDonald moved to amend by making the number of proposed committee seven instead of five. Agreed to.

Mr. Richardson addressed the Convention in opposition to the resolution, Messrs. Dick and McDonald favored them.

Mr. Richardson moved to lay on the table. Lost, yeas 20, nays 71.

The resolutions were then referred to a committee of seven.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

MONDAY, June 4, 1866.

Mr. McGehee, from the committee on federal relations to whom was referred the resolutions of Mr. McDonald discussed on Saturday last, reported the following substitute:

WHEREAS, The people of the State of North Carolina have manifested their loyalty to the general government by promptly adopting such measures as were deemed necessary to restore their relations to that government, to wit: "an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession;" "an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina;" "an ordinance prohibiting the payment of all public debts, created and incurred in aid of the rebellion," which said ordinances have become a part of the organic law of the State; and

WHEREAS, The relations of the State to the General Government have not yet been fully recognized; and

WHEREAS, The people of the State do ardently desire that whatever obstacles are still in the way may be removed:

Be it, therefore, resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President of this Convention to proceed to Washington, and confer with the authorities of the General Government, and report the results of their conference to this Convention at an early day.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved that the ordinance reported by himself on Saturday from the Committee in relation to the office of Lt. Governor, be printed. Agreed to.

The consideration of the Constitution was resumed, when

Mr. Phillips moved an amendment as an additional section 27th, to the bill of rights. The amendment was adopted, providing that "all courts shall be open, and every person for injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or injury."

Mr. Phillips an amendment of section 28, to the bill of rights, providing that "no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in the manner prescribed by law," which was adopted.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend section 24, so as to abolish the Council of State. The amendment was adopted.

To section 19, Mr. Ferebee moved an amendment authorizing the Governor to issue writs of election to supply vacancies in Legislature, whenever that body is not in session. Agreed to.

TUESDAY, June 5th.

An ordinance was introduced restraining the taking of excessive usury. Also extending the time for perfecting titles to land sold for taxes.

The stay law and the amended Constitution were also under consideration.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.—The only subjects of particular interest to our readers, to-day, were the passage of an ordinance to incorporate the N. C. Petroleum and Mining Company. Also

A committee of 11 to inquire and report relative to the debts of the State during the war, &c., composed of the following gentlemen was appointed:

Messrs. Winston, Graves of Rockingham, Jones of Halifax, Fowle, Wyatt, Mebane, Leak, Moore, Dick, Logan and McMahon.

THE FENIANS.

From numerous conflicting reports of the movements of the Fenians on the Canadian borders, we select the following as the most reliable:

NEW YORK, June 1.—It is reported that Port Erie, in Canada, opposite Buffalo, has been captured by the Fenians, who are represented to be 3,000 strong, and 2,000 of whom are said to be marching unopposed into the interior. They have destroy ed the telegraph line.

The Cincinnati Commercial's Columbia despatch says 450,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped from that place to New York, 150,000 to Chicago, and 30,000 muskets to Buffalo within the last few days. It is reported that they were intended for Fenian use.

BUFFALO, June 1.—The agent of the Associated Press returned from an interview with a prominent Head Centre, who says that from 1,500 to 3,000 men have effected a landing in Canada from this point, and are hourly receiving accessions, both in Canada and from this shore. They are well armed, and have six pieces of artillery.

There is to be a general descent along the whole frontier. He says the Fenians have as many as thirteen batteries of artillery in Canada. The Fenians have telegraphed from this point to various cities to bring on men and goods, as a landing has been effected.

TORONTO, June 1, 4.30 P. M.—From an early hour this morning volunteers have been hurrying to military rendezvous, and are being sent to the scene of action.

The Fenian force at Fort Erie is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Col. O'Neil commands the troops that made a landing from here.—He is styled the "Commander of the army of the Irish Republic in Canada."

It now appears that a concentration is to be made not far from here in Canada, and after receiving the expected reinforcements, the Fenians will move on some important point.

BUFFALO, June 1—5 P. M.—The latest from the other side is that the Fenians are throwing up breastworks at Frenchmen's Creek, a short distance from where they landed. There are no signs of any British force.

Chippewa bridge, four miles from Fort Erie, on the Grand Trunk railroad, was burnt this afternoon, and about a mile of the track torn up. The inhabitants of Fort Erie have not been molested, except Mr. Eaton, a custom-house officer, from whom, it is reported, the Fenians took about sixty dollars in gold, and Dr. Kempton, who was taken prisoner and held as a hostage. The Fenians tender bonds of the Irish Republic in payment for what they want.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The greatest enthusiasm and confidence prevails here. The whole volunteer militia force of Montreal has been ordered to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. A force of volunteers have been ordered to St. Johns immediately. The whole regular force of the Province is under orders to move at a moment's warning.

The volunteers exhibit the greatest alacrity to proceed to the front.

The United States steamer Michigan has moved down the river to Tonawanda, ten miles below here.

THE FENIANS FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.

ELMIRA, June 1.—The 5th Maryland (Negro) regiment, a part of the Fenian army of invasion, under command of Col. Denny Donahue, passed here to-day en route for Ogdensburg. They number sixty men. While waiting for the eastern train they fell to fighting among themselves. No deadly weapons were used.—Many had their heads damaged, and blood ran freely. They are mostly young men, and many of them were in the rebel army during the war.

They had with them six cases of muskets and eight boxes of minies and ammunition, marked "H. D. Hoskin, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County."

BUFFALO, June 1.—Parties who have arrived from the Fenian camp, late to-night say that after killing three or four, the Fenians not having received the expected reinforcements to their strength, and hearing of the approach of the British troops, have broken up camp, buried their cooking utensils, destroyed their fortifications, and left in squads, ostensibly for home, but it is generally thought really to endeavor to get back to the United States.

New York, June 1.—Despatches to-night say that 1,000 British regulars have arrived at the Suspension Bridge, coming to capture the Fenians, who vacated their encampment.

The U. S. gunboat *Michigan* is patrolling the river with orders to shell anything attempting to cross.

Gov. Fenton will issue a Proclamation to-day, it is said, warning citizens that any assistance the invaders and that twelve regiments of militia will be sent to the border.

TORONTO, CANADA, June 2.—This morning a fight occurred at Ridgeway, when fighting became general. A number on both sides were killed.

The Canadians are volunteering freely, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout the Province.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Sweeny has issued a proclamation to the Canadians, stating himself "Major General Commanding the army of Ireland."

Col's O'Neil, Spratling, Gen. Briggs and other officers have been captured by the U. S. steamer Michigan.

The British version of the fight at Ridgway is that the attack was made by Fenian troops who [illegible]

The Herald's special dispatches contain some particulars of the battle at Ridgeway. The Fenians 1000 strong, were met by the volunteers, whom they charged, but a swamp intervening, Col. O'Neill ordered a halt. The volunteers believing the Fenians to be retreating, charged in their turn, which was met by the Fenians, who routed the volunteers and they fled to Fort Colborne, completely demoralized. Fenians lost six killed and fifteen wounded. Volunteers four killed and a number wounded.—After capturing Colpolit, the Fenians proceeded to Fort Erie, leaving a guard over the wounded on both sides.

American news-papers severely censured, and the people declare that the government is in collusion with the Fenians.

Gen. Grant was at Buffalo on the 3d. He ordered Gen. Meade to assign Gen. Barry to the command from Buffalo to the Niagara river.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Montreal dispatches say that the authorities have reliable information that the Fenians are marching from Fairfield on St. Armands. A battle is hourly expected.

TORONTO, June 5.—The regulars and volunteers have been recalled from the front and will concentrate here. Thirty Fenians captured at Fort Erie have been brought here and will be probably tried by Court Martial and hung.

POTTSDAM, N. Y., June 5.—It is reported that Gen. Murphy will cross at St. Regis or Cornwall with 4,000 Fenian infantry. Another column, it is said, will cross at Beauharnais and Gen. Sweet, with 3,000 is to move from St. Albans on Phillipsburg and put the Grand Trunk Railroad at St. John's Junction,—by which operation it is proposed to isolate Montreal from succor.

Sweeney will move, to night, from Malone, and a battle is thought to be imminent.

BUFFALO, June 5.—It is said that two Fenian spies are to be shot this morning at Fort Erie.

The Fenians are moving from Malone with artillery.

On the arrival of the British at Fort Erie, the American Consul was shot at and grossly insulted by them, while in his house, with the flag unfurled over it. He has demanded an apology.

LATEST ABOUT THE FENIANS.—Washington dates of June 6, inform us that the President has ordered the arrest of all prominent leaders or conspicuous persons called Fenians, who are or may be guilty of a violation of the neutrality laws.

A large body of Fenians are said still to threaten Canada.

Warlike preparations continue in Europe.

Gold in New York, June 6, 1 44½

From South America.

The War between Paraguay and Brazil.—Twelve hundred Paraguayans killed.—Explosion of a Custom House.—Twenty Persons killed.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamer Morning Star, from Rio Janeiro on the 4th of May, has arrived.

There was a fearful slaughter of 1,200 Paraguayans who attacked the Brazilian batteries on the island opposite Itapura. One thousand Brazilians crossed the Parana on the 16th April without opposition, and drove in the Paraguayan skirmishers, and next morning occupied Itapura, and captured four guns and a flag.—The whole allied army was transferred by the 19th to the Paraguayan side of the Parana.

The Paraguayans abandoned their camp, 3 miles on the road to Humanita, and retreated to that fortress, on which the allies were marching.

Twelve thousand Brazilians, under Porto Allegre, had crossed the upper Parana, and had reached the railways from Nilo Rico to Asuncion, within thirty miles of the capital. Humanita cannot be held, and a speedy end of the war is anticipated.

The Brazilian Imperial Assembly has convened. The Emperor, in his speech, called especial attention to the currency.

The custom house in Santa Catherina was blown up and twenty persons killed.

In Rio Grand do Sul, the old mines, formerly worked by the Jesuits, have been re-discovered. Coffee declining at Rio.

BILL ARP IS CALLED BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

[SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY.]

To the Editor of the Metropolitan Record:

MR. EDITOR:—Murder will out, and so will evidence. Having seen Dan Rice's testimony before the Destruction Committee, I have felt sorter slighted because no mention aint been made of mine. I suppose it has been suppressed, but I am not to be hid out in obscurity. Our country is the special jury, and by and by this business will go up before it on appeal.—The record must go up fair and complete, and therefore I'll take occasion to make public what I swore to. I said a good deal more than I can put down, Mr. Editor, and at times my language was considered impudent, but they thought that was all the better for their side, for it illustrated the rebellious spirit. I heard one of 'em say: "Let him go on—the ruling passion strong in death. He's good Southern evidence."

When I was put upon the stand old Boutwell swore me most fiercely and solemnly to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and I observed that he was then quietly taking about a quart of double rectified, and it looked like it had moved on his stomach.—Old Blow was setten off on one side with a memorandum book, gettin ready to note down some "marked attempts."

Old Ben Wade was Chairman, and when he nodded his republican head, old Boutwell says he: "Your name is Arp, I believe sir?"

"Yes sir," says I.

"You reside in the State of Georgia, do you?"

"I can't say exactly," says I. "I live in Rome, right in the fork of two mighty rivers."

"In the State of Georgia," says he fiercely.

"In a state of uncertainty about that," says I. "We don't know whether Georgia is a State or not. I would like for you to state yourself, if you know. The state of the country requires that this matter should be settled, and I will proceed to state,"———

"Never mind, sir," says he. "How old are you, Mr. Arp?"

"That depends on circumstances," says I. "I don't know whether to count the last five years or not. During the war your folks said a State couldn't secede, but that while she was in a state of rebellion she ceased to exist.—Now you say we got out and we shan't get back again until 1870. A man's age has got something to do with his rights, and if we are not to vote, I don't think we ought to count the time. That's about as near as I can come to my age, sir."

"Well, sir," says he, "are you familiar with the political sentiments of the citizens of your State."

"Got no citizens yet sir that we know of.—I will thank you to speak of us as 'people.'"

"Well, sir, says he, "I'll humor your obstinacy. Are the *people* of your State."———

Don't speak of it as a State sir, if you please, I'm on oath now, and you must excuse me for being particular. Call it a section."

"Mr. Arp, are the *people* of your *section* sufficiently humbled and repentant to come back into the Union on such terms as we may think proper to impose?"

"Not much they aint," says I. "I don't think they are prepared for it yet. They wouldn't voluntarily go it blind against your hand. They say the deal wasn't fair and you've marked the cards and stole the trumps, but at the same time they don't care a darn what you do. They've become indifferent and don't care nothin about your Guy Fawkes business. I mean no disrespect to you, gentlemen, but I was sworn to tell the whole truth.—Our people ain't a noticin you only out of curiosity.—They don't expect anything decent, nor honorable, or noble from you, and they've gone to work, diggin and plowin and plantin and raisin boy children."

Right here the men with a memorandum scratched down a garbled extract, and old Boutwell says he: "What do you mean by that, sir? What inferences do you intend?"

"I'm statin facts," says I. "You must draw your own inferences. *They are raisin boy children.* Any harm about that? Any treason? Can't a man raise boy children?—Perhaps you'd like to amend the Constitution and stop it. Old Pharaoh tried to stop it among the Israelites, but it did't pay. He finally caught the dripsy in the Red Sea. We are raisin boy children for the fun of it. They are a good thing to have in the house, as Mrs Toodles would say."

"Mr. Arp, are not the feelings of your people very bitter towards the North?"

"I beg your pardon, sir, but you'll have to split the question, or else I'll have to split the answer. Our people have a very high regard for honorable men, brave men, noble hearted men, and there's a heap of 'em North, sir, and there's a heap of widows and orphans there we are sorry for; but as far as this here radical party, they look upon 'em like they was hyenas, a scratchin up the dead for a livin. I'ts as natural to hate 'em as it is to kill a snake. I'ts utterly impossible for me to tell the strength and length and height, depth and breadth of their contempt for the party. They look upon a radical as—as—as—well as a beggar on horseback—a buzzard sailin round a dead eagle,—a rusk egg dog creepin up to the tail of a dead lion.—They talk about hirin Brownlow to abuse 'em like he did a few years ago when he spoke against Pryne. If they do hire Brownlow, he'll spatter 'em, he'll daub 'em all over, and slime 'em and slobber on 'em about right, and it will stick, for the pores are open and their morals spungy. I'd like to stand off about ten rods and hear him spread himself.—It would be worse than a squirt gun full of saw slop, and I have no doubt would give general satisfaction."

"That's sufficient, sir," says old Boutwell.—"If it was in their power to do so, would your people renew the fight?"

"Not unless they could fight the radicals all alone, and all the world agree to 'mands off.' Even then there wouldn't be no fight for we couldn't ketch you."

"What do your people say upon the subject of negro equality?"

"They say it's a lie, sir—it don't exist by nature and never can in practice. Folks were not created free and equal. That may be a theoretical truth, but it's always been a practical lie.—There's grades in society everywhere. There's men I give the side walk to, and there's men gives it to me. There's men that I vote, and men that vote me, and the grades go up, up, up, step by step, from my sort to Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens, and Gen. Lee, and Howell Cobb, and Ben Hill, and their sort, for they are the highest in the nation; and then again it goes from me down, down, down to the niggers, and the republicans and the radicals, and that's as low as they can. There aint no equality, and you can't make one. We'll vote the niggers certain. I'll vote Tip, and Tip's a liberal sorter. He'll vote about forty, and the rest will vote you know we'll elect several, I guess, if they niggers be Counted. Won't he it certain—seven of 'em 18 carats strong with African musk. The other rebel States will do the same thing, and you'll have about 40 of 'em to divvy round with, and you can all stick your legs upon your desks together, and all smoke Big Bill Arp segars, and be shaved at the same shop and the Lumpkins can all register

or in the galleries and mix odors, and fan their scent about promiscuous.—We'll give you the full benefit of your civil rights bill, that if we don't. You go on—play your cards.—We are paying your taxes and your duties and bank tations for 1864, and licenses, and your infernal revenue, and obeyin your laws with out havin any hand in makin 'em; and we are cut off from pensions, and public lands; and you sold a poor man's still in my county the other day because he couldn't pay your tax on some peach brandy he stilled for his neighbors two years ago; and soon you'll be sellin the land for the land tax, and your tryin your best to play the devil generally; but you'll ketch it in the long run. See if you don't. Talk about Fenians.—When the good men of the North and the South all get together they'll walk over the track so fast that you won't have time to get out of the way.—You'll subside into obscurity, and your children will deny that their daddies ever belonged to such a party. Excuse me, gentlemen, but I'm a little excited. Five cents a pound on cotton will excite any body that makes it. Tax on industry—on sweat and toil. Protection tariffs for Pennsylvania and five cents a pound tax on Southern cotton—half it's average worth—and your folks will manage some way or other to steal the other half.—My advice to you is to quit this foolishness and begin to travel the only road to peace."

Old Blow couldn't keep up with his garbled extracts.

"What makes the President so popular at the South?"

"Contrast, sir—contrast. The more he sin's like your party the more popular he is. He would treat us about right, I reckon, if you would let him alone, but you bedevil him so, that sometimes he don't understand himself. I don't think he knew for a while whether his Peace Proclamation restored the writ of habeas corpus or not. But do you go on and impeach him, and that will bring matters to a focus.—I'll bet you'd be in Fort Delaware in a week, and the Southern members be here in their seats, and they'll look round at the political wreck and ruin and plunder and stealage that's been going on, and they might exclaim, in the language of the poet,

"Who's pin here since Poh pin gone?"

"Mr. Arp, suppose we should have a war with England or France, what would the rebels do?

"They'd follow General Lee, and General Johnson, and Longstreet, and Bragg and old Bory. My opinion is that General Lee would head the Union army, and General Grant would be his chief of staff, and General Buell would rank mighty high, and"———

"What would you do with General Sherman?"

"Sorry you mentioned him. We'd have to hire him, I reckon, as a camp fiddler, and make him sing "*Hail Columbia*" by fire-light, as a warning to the boys how mean it is to burn cities and towns and make war upon defenceless women and children. No, sir, our boys would'nt fight under no such."

At this time the man with the memorandum put down some more garbled extracts.

"Do you think Mr. Arp, that if the South should ever hold the balance of power, they would demand pay for their negroes?"

"I can't say, sir. But I don't think the South has lost anything that way. We got their labor before the war for their victuals and clothes and doctor's bills, and we get it now for about the same. It's all settled down that way, and your Bureau couldn't help it. The only difference is in the distribution. Some of us don't own as many as we used to, but everybody has got a nigger or two now and they'll all vote em or turn em off. A nigger that wouldent vote as I told him, shouldent black my boots."

At this time the Committee looked at one another, seemin to be bothered and astonished. Garbled extracts were put down with a vim.

Mr. Boutwell says he, "Mr. Chairman, I think, sir, we are about through with the witness. I think, sir, his testimony settles the question as to what we ought to do with Southern traitors."

The chairman give me a Republican nod and remarked, "Yes, sir, I think we do. The scoundrels burnt my iron works."

Whereupon I retired, having given general satisfaction.

Yours truly,

BILL ARP.

MARRIED.

On Monday, May 28th, by Wm. Shore, Esq., at the residence of Mr. George Spach, Mr. NATHAN SPACH to Miss LOUISA SHUTT.

DIED:

In this place, on Sunday morning last, Miss FANNIE POOL, of Atlanta, Georgia, aged about 17 years.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., June 1st, 1866.

Elisha G Anderson	Mrs Mary G. Idol
Samuel Albertson	Miss Delfine Idle
Joseph Brown	Miss Elizabeth Jones
Miss Sallie Bitzer	Mrs Martha Jarrell
Col John E Brown	Johnson A M ——dy
L. M. Bitzel	Miss Mary Jane Long
Miss Louisa Bump	E. L. Linebarger
Bill Ballance (Freedman)	Miss Sarah E Jane Lucas
John H. Chamblin	ter
J. M. Crump	M. M. Martin
Mr. Daye	J. J. [illegible]
Mrs. Fattie Edmondson	Miss Elizabeth Monk
Miss E. J. Hauser	P. J. [illegible]
John P. Hendrix	John F. Sapp
Miss A. J. Hanes	Smith J. Sapp
N. G. Whittington	Mrs Mary Spaugh
G. orge D. [illegible]	Edwin Smith
Miss M. A. Tuttle	Johnson Vest

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., June 1st, 1866.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land, with improvements, containing

283 ACRES,

situated in Davidson County, on the waters of Brushy Fork, three quarters of a mile from BEULAH MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY, 12 or 15 acres of which is good Meadow, and 60 or 70 acres Woodland.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain.

The improvements consist of a good two-story brick Dwelling, with a convenient new frame, good, large double Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and well of water with pump, and all necessary outhouses.

There is also a thrifty young Orchard of good varieties of fruit on the premises.

This valuable property being near a good school, is a desirable location for persons wishing to educate children.

JOHN D. BODENHAMER.

Davidson County, N. C., June 8, 1866. [43-tf.

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND HAND BUGGY—FOR CASH.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

June 8, 1866. 43-tf.

VALUABLE MILL AND LANDS FOR SALE.

INTENDING TO [illegible] West, the subscribers offer for sale their valuable MILLS with 42 ACRES OF LAND on Middle Fork, 2½ miles South of Salem, N. C. The Mill-seat is one of the best in all this section. There is 11 feet head, estimated to be equal to 30 horse power. There is one Corn and one Flouring Mill, propelled by two 8 feet overshot wheels. The machinery nearly new.

One SAW MILL with vertical wheels in running order. The mills are on a short canal, not far from the dam.

Those wishing to buy, will call and see for themselves.

S. H. & L. C. LAUGENOUR.

The subscriber offers for sale 20 ACRES OF LAND, with good Orchard, adjoining the above mentioned Mill Tract, on the East.

Also on the West, 82 ACRES, with Woodland, Orchard, Meadows; and with bottom in cultivation.

Also 63 ACRES, 1½ miles down the creek from said Mills, nearly half good bottom, with a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Forsyth Co., N. C., May 19 1866. 40-3m

NEW SPRING GOODS!

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of

SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 35-tf.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

PFOHL & STOCKTON

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the Northern Cities a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they bought for Cash, after the *Great Fall in* DRY GOODS.

They are therefore prepared to sell their goods at about half what the same goods have been selling for.

Their stock consists in part of

STAPLE, FANCY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Ladies' Dress Goods

OF EVERY VARIETY.

NOTIONS

OF ALL KINDS.

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

To all of which they would call particular attention.

They are thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hope, by close attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

They invite their old friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

☞ ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. ☜

PFOHL & STOCKTON.

Salem, April 21, 1866. 38-3m.

"An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ 1866. ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily cry about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminat'r

Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Black and Red Ants, Flies, &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,

Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preservative for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects

Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations. See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it [illegible] *Lake Shore (Mich.) Times.*

See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that Hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "Costar's" advertisement above.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinnamon,
Copperas, Ex't Logwood, Indigo,
Madder, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown
Essence [illegible] &c.

ALSO,

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c.

Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pen & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lily White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

A SOUTHSIDE HISTORICAL WAR NOVEL.

Third Edition in the Press.

SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST,

being the memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia—Edited from the MSS. of Col. Surry, by John Esten Cooke, with four full page illustrations. 12mo. cloth, $2.00. Price $2.25.

Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley Campaign to his death; in constant intercourse with him, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby [illegible] he here gives a vivid picture of inside army life at the South. In a word [illegible] of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful exhibition of the views and [illegible] in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English and in an unusually delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest.

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free, on receipt of price.

J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
459 Broome Street, New York.
(Late Russell Huntington.)

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to

Rev. L. THOS. PFOHL.

Salem, April, 1866.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done, to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

SALEM CEMETERY COMPANY.

At a general meeting of the Salem Cemetery Company, held on the 2nd of April, 1866, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in order to facilitate and systematize the sale of lots and vacant spaces for single graves in the Salem Cemetery,—both to benefit the purchasers and to prevent great loss and annoyance to the Company, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to be governed in all future sales by the following rules and regulations, without respect of persons.

1st. Parties desiring to purchase lots upon the Cemetery can have the same measured, staked off and registered, by giving thirty day's notice of their selection of lots.

2nd. By giving this previous notice, *no money will be demanded of the purchaser*, but the Company agree to take a note for the value of the lot with good security, payable twelve months after date, *without interest*.

3rd. In all cases where the 30 days notice is not given, and parties do not select lots until they wish to make interments, the value of the lots must be paid in *cash* to the Treasurer *when the application for said lots is made*, otherwise no interment will be allowed.

4th. Single spaces for graves will be sold for ten dollars, payment to be made invariably in advance. When desired, the Company will furnish tombstones for single graves, charging the purchaser with the actual cost only.

Resolved further, That, as the Cemetery grounds are in bad condition, and as it is absolutely necessary to repair the same, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to collect all amounts due the Company for lots and graves purchased and not paid for. And the Company hereby asserts its right to remove bodies from any lot or single grave, where payment for the same is persistently refused.

H. W. FRIES, *Secretary.*

Salem, April, 19th, 1866. 36 2m pd.

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

LAND SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Davidson County, at Spring Term, 1866, I will sell, on the premises, on **Monday the 21st day of May next**, on a credit of twelve months, a TRACT OF LAND of **237 ACRES**, more or less, belonging to the heirs at Law of Peter Sink, dec'd., adjoining the lands of John D. Bodenhamer, David Clodfelter, and others. Bond and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

FRANK C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.

April 14th, 1866. 35 tf

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR, MEAL, CORN,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, CANDIES,
NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES,
SPICES, DOMESTICS, TIN WARE,
LEATHER, SALT, TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN, CROCKERY WARE,
SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c.

Just received and receiving by

J. P. TEST.

Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 38-3m.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry

and a good assortment of SPECTACLES always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware.

W. W. LEINBACH.

Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 38-3m.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be found to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Shawls, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, and the Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogan to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a select assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket-Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Razors, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-Kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whitney's No. 10. COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Cubebs, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annatto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., &c., containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be used side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at this present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the before named articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would give you a CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. 1tf.

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics, and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

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A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 1st of September will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal, to be called

[illegible] THE TIMES.

Though there are already a large number of Periodical Publications of the kind proposed to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still we deem it necessary to the interests which are being [illegible] been felt, to the injury of many meritorious [illegible] sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any [illegible] of the large sheets, for less than Three Dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than Four Dollars. Our intention is therefore to issue a paper of the same size as [illegible] for [illegible] or Three Dollars, the difference which shall be equal to the interest and advantage [illegible] paid for the higher priced papers.

It is our design to present weekly history of passing events illustrated by numerous [illegible] the highest style of the art, and interspersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, [illegible] which shall recommend them for choice [illegible] reading of both the [illegible] and matron.

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